

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
North. South.
No. 2 8:30 a. m. No. 3 7:18 a. m.
No. 4 8:37 p. m. No. 5 1:10 p. m.
No. 6 8:45 p. m. No. 7 7:30 p. m.
Local 8:45 p. m. Local 2:45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.
North. South.
No. 4 8:00 a. m. No. 3 7:18 a. m.
No. 6 1:05 p. m. No. 5 1:20 p. m.
No. 8 5:25 p. m. No. 7 6:45 p. m.
Local 8:30 a. m. Local 3:55 p. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.
GOING EAST.
No. 8.....Daily.....2:50 a. m.
No. 10.....Daily except Sunday.....9:05 a. m.
No. 4.....Daily.....2:08 p. m.
No. 6.....Daily.....9:25 p. m.
No. 12.....Daily except Sunday.....5:30 a. m.
No. 14.....Daily except Sunday.....12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST.
No. 1.....Daily except Sunday.....8:50 a. m.
No. 3.....Daily except Sunday.....10:17 a. m.
No. 5.....Daily.....11:18 a. m.
No. 7.....Daily.....9:48 p. m.
No. 9.....Daily except Sunday.....8:50 p. m.
No. 11.....Daily except Sunday.....5:30 p. m.
Local.....Daily.....8:20 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dietrich's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOLD, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN TRUST BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Deals in promissory notes, mortgages, scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$500,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

D. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 53 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

E. SEAMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 7 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Office over Uhlenhuth's jewelry store, Erie st. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

P. H. BLUMENSHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and other Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY OEHLEH, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANDEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expediting and on reasonable terms.

W. A. REDMOND, Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office, Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign Patents, No. 63 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, 3/4 miles southeast of Orrville, Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, O.

A Farm of 106 Acres

of choice land, with two-story brick house, barn, nearly new, and all other necessary buildings. Also, a good tenant house and stable. Address E. WENGER, Burton City, O.

Notice of Attachment.

Jacob Whittinger, Plaintiff against Before Thomas Black and John P. of Perry town. John Kleckner, Defendants. Ship, Stark Co. Ohio.

On the 2nd day of January A. D. 1889, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-two dollars.

JACOB WHITTINGER.

Massillon, January 14, 1889.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and spicy manner.

Plymouth church is financially embarrassed. Dr. J. W. Mullen, of Lafayette, Ind., was arrested for perjury.

Leland, Miss., had a \$30,000 fire in the business portion of the town. Mechanicsburg, O., rejoices over the capture of a gang of burglars.

Burglars are having every thing their own way around Jacksonburg, Ind. Charley Boggs was arrested at Ironton, O., Friday for alleged mail robbery.

A Marion, O., school teacher was arrested for brutally whipping a little girl. A new cable is to be laid in the gulf from Galveston to Coatzacoalcas, 200 miles south of Vera Cruz.

The boiler in Bell's mills at Pellston, Mich., blew up, killing the foreman, head sawyer and one other man.

Sensational newspapers have exaggerated the condition of Chief Justice Matthews. He is rapidly recovering.

The National Woolgrowers' association agreed on a schedule of tariff duties, slightly increasing the present rates.

John Mott, aged seventy-two, of Elizabeth, N. J., shot and killed himself. Business depression led him to take his life.

Charles Meredith and other young men kicked Peter Rhone to death near Stony Point, Pa. Quarrel about a son.

Dr. Smith, of Trinity college, has declined the office of assistant bishop of the diocese of Ohio, of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Samuel Beckett, of Arlington, N. J., committed suicide by stretching a rubber tube from an opium jar to his mouth. Despondency was the cause.

The Kamehameha river is open for navigation from August to the sea, the ice having gone out Friday night. The condition of the river at this season is unimpaired.

Charles C. Bonney, president of the National Law and order league, has issued a call for the seventh annual meeting of the organization at Boston, February 15 and 16 next.

The Scottish-Canadian Lumber and Timber company, at Knoxville, has given a mortgage to Scottish and English parties for over \$50,000. This is to satisfy creditors, mostly in the south.

The National Farmers' alliance closed its session yesterday. J. Burrows, of Lilley, Neb., was elected president; J. L. Luicks, of Clear Lake, Dak., vice president; August Post, of Moulton, Iowa, secretary; J. J. Furlong, of Austin, Minn., treasurer, and Alvin D. Chace, of Watertown, Dak., lecturer.

Governor Moorhouse, of Missouri, has appointed a delegation of ten prominent citizens of the state to represent Missouri at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington to be held at New York in April next. He recommends the legislature to appropriate \$10,000 to defray the expenses of sending two militia companies.

Thomas Davis fell in front of a freight train at Grand, O., and was fatally mangled.

Rachel Henry, colored, was arrested at Knoxville, Tenn., charged with roasting her baby.

Eugene Swihart, brakeman, fell from a freight train near Valparaiso, Ind., and was killed.

Isaac Bell, Jr., ex-United States minister to the Netherlands, died at St. Luke's hospital, New York, Sunday.

At Phillipsburg, O., John Morrison, while attempting to board a train while in motion, was struck by the pilot of the engine and killed.

John M. Dunn and Edwin Valtandigham quarreled near Evansville, Ind., Valtandigham was struck with an ax on the head and killed.

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who has been prominently mentioned in connection with President Harrison's cabinet, has sailed for France.

The elevator of Foster, Olmstead & Company, with 8,000 bushels of corn, valuable machinery, etc., was burned by an incendiary fire early Sunday morning.

In a circus riot at Live Oak, Fla., Saturday night, G. P. Overstreet, town marshal, was shot and killed, a baby was trampled to death, and a woman is reported mortally wounded.

By a collision on the East Tennessee railroad, at Ravler's station, Tenn., Saturday, Engineer Zeck Burson, Fireman Will Hiser and Rufus Paddy were killed, and several others injured.

Five Democratic members of the West Virginia legislature have refused to sign a call for a caucus by the Democratic majority. Disinclination to support Kenna for senator is assigned as the cause.

While a pleasure party was returning to Iron Mountain from Quinnes, Mich., the train ran away and overturned the sleigh. Harburt Armstrong was fatally hurt; Mrs. Armstrong and the Misses McClelland and Scott were slightly injured.

Three young men, while hunting near Eckerty, Ind., chased a rabbit into a hole, and, while digging it out, brought to light an earthen pot containing a large quantity of mixed gold, silver and copper coins, the dates showing that they were hidden during the war.

At the village of Radersburg, eleven miles from Boston, Mass., Robert Hossfeld was shot and killed by John P. Freeman. The cause of the shooting was that Hossfeld required the payment of \$25, which Freeman owed him for pasturing his horses. The murderer is in jail.

At Louisville, Ky., William Thomas shot and killed Milton Goehagen. Both are colored. They quarreled over a small amount of money. Goehagen was running to escape when shot. Thomas has not been caught. It is believed he escaped by train to Bowling Green.

Near Graham, Tex., a deputy United States marshal and posse, while escorting a party of six desperadoes to the Parker county jail, were attacked by a mob of citizens, who wanted to lynch the prisoners. In the fight two of the prisoners and four of the posse were killed and a number of the mob wounded. Further trouble is feared.

At Canton, O., Daniel R. Roche inserted advertisements in the papers, guaranteeing work for unemployed men as traveling salesmen, in various lines of business. A remittance of \$5 to defray incidental expenses was required of each applicant. His voluminous mail matter aroused the suspicions of the postmaster, and the "fake" was discovered.

A colored woman Rachel Henry, was arrested, on Saturday, at Knoxville, Tenn., charged with roasting a baby. A neighbor passed her house, smelled burning flesh and rushed in. On a bed of burning coals lay an infant roasting to death and alone in a room. The Henry woman claimed it was an accident, but the proof against her is strong.

Police and oyster pirates are at it again.

Unknowns shot a young negro at Frankfort, Ky.

The Ford committee will advocate a \$5 tax on every immigrant.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is using electric lights on trains.

Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Paris, Ky., gets five years for killing Rick Thomas.

Col. William Elliott, uncle of Governor Foraker, died Thursday at Hillsboro, O.

Miss Rosalie A. Booth, sister of Edwin Booth, died in New York Thursday, aged sixty-five.

James Stoops, a farmer, unmarried, was found dead in his bed from heart disease at Conneville, Ind.

At Wapakoneta, O., Judge Day sentenced Ira Huit to two years' imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary for assault with intent to kill.

Adam Berkes has sued the White Caps who whipped him for \$10,000 damages. Sixteen prominent citizens of Highland county are the defendants.

Republicans of the California and Nevada legislatures have forwarded a petition to Gen. Harrison, asking a place in the cabinet for M. M. Estes.

Mrs. Clarissa Cox died Thursday at Wakefield, Mass., aged 101 years. She was born in Wakefield, October 6, 1787, her maiden name being Werson.

Superintendent Morin, of the Buffalo police force, has sued the Pittsburgh Leader for libel, alleging that the paper has damaged him by charging malfeasance in office.

Junia Reek, of Chillicothe, O., has commenced suit for divorce from Adam L. Heck on the grounds of extreme cruelty, adultery, habitual drunkenness and gross neglect of duty.

Two men, named Webb and Harris, living at Potomac, I. T., became involved in a deadly quarrel, shooting each other with revolvers. Both men were killed and a bystander seriously wounded.

John Pratt, of Findlay, O., was placed in jail to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of murder, having bit John Weaver's lower lip off in a sudden fight Wednesday night.

The New York and Cincinnati branches of the Typothetae commemorated the one hundred and eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin with banquets and speeches.

F. S. Higgins, station agent for the Rock Island road and agent for the United States Express company, at Bervington, Iowa, is missing. He is short in express company funds \$500, and in railroad funds \$250.

William Dredlove, age twelve years, of Lebanon, Ind., while hunting, discharged a gun that had been overloaded by his companion, purposely; it burst, injuring his left hand so badly that amputation was necessary.

A bill entitled "An Act to Prevent Monopolies," was introduced in the New York senate Thursday. It is aimed at trusts, and embodies the principles laid down in Judge Barrett's recent decision against the sugar trust.

In revenge for the shooting of a neighbor a party of men surrounded the house of Butler Banks, in Newberry county, South Carolina, drove his wife and six children out of the house, and burned the premises to the ground.

Ephraim Gardner, charged with smuggling opium across the Canadian border at Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg, was discharged by the circuit court at Albany, N. Y., and the case laid over to the March term. Bail was fixed at \$2,000.

John Walkey, a stonemason employed on the extension of the Cumberland Valley railroad at Martinsburg, W. Va., was killed Thursday. The foundation of a large pile of bowlders gave way, and the whole pile fell upon and completely crushed the unfortunate man.

The trial of Joseph Cook, engineer of the train that crashed into the excursion train at Mud Run, causing the disaster at that point, commenced at Mauch Chunk Thursday. The indictment was found faulty and quashed, but the grand jury being in session, another was immediately presented.

Hon. George D. Wise has served on Edmund Waddell, Jr., his answer to Waddell's notices of contest in the congressional election in the Third district of Virginia. He not only denies all of Waddell's allegations, but proposes to dispute every vote cast for Waddell in all the precincts of Jackson, the colored ward.

Frank Apple, of Oakland, Ind., a brakeman on the Bee Line railroad, met with a sad accident Thursday morning. While making a coupling, his right arm was caught between the bumpers and frightfully mangled and lacerated nearly to the elbow, exposing the tendons and bones. The member was amputated.

Lewis E. Vergon has filed suit in the circuit court at Huntington, Ind., against Benjamin and Nancy Flora, parents of his wife, for alienating her affections from him. He asserts that they have turned her mind against him and persuaded her to apply for divorce from him, and that it has been to his damage and detriment in the sum of \$3,000.

Justice Weaver and Catherine Miller, of Baltimore, Md., were arrested Thursday on the charge of conspiring to defraud the government. A pension had been granted some time ago to Laura Weaver and a check for \$1,700 had been sent to her in Baltimore, when it was learned that Mrs. Weaver had been dead for over a year, and that Catherine Miller was personating the deceased.

The first local society of the Roman Catholic Soldiers' league has been organized at Bloomington, Ill. It is intended to organize local posts or assemblies of the order throughout the state, and to organize departments in every state and territory. The organization is avowedly political, its expressed object being to further, politically, the interests of Republican soldiers.

Another Storm in the East.

New York, Jan. 22.—The storm which reached this city Sunday evening has seriously interfered with all telegraphic service, especially west and south. Both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies are experiencing great difficulty with their wires. In this city telegraph, telephone and electric light wires are much damaged. In many places the electric lights are out, and the city is in comparative darkness.

Excitement in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 22.—There is great excitement here, going out of the negro, George Meadows, near Pratt's house. Saturday ten negroes caught a young, unmarried woman in the woods where they threatened to hang him on the spot where Meadows had been hanged, but the man escaped. All the negroes are heavily armed. Governor Say has offered a reward for those who took part in the lynching of Meadows.

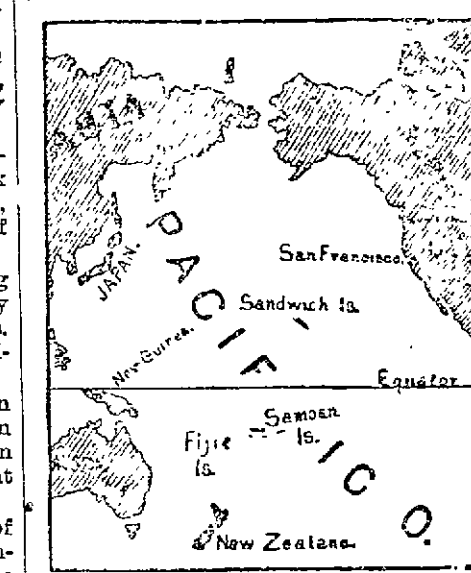
BATTLE IN SAMOA

Between German Sailors and Mataafa's Force.

AMERICAN RESIDENCES DEMOLISHED AND AMERICANS ARRESTED.

Our Flag Pulled Down by the Blood-Thirsty Teutons—The German's Loss Estimated at Twenty, While That of Mataafa Will Amount to But Half That Number—Secretary Whitney Interviewed Regarding the Insult.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The steamer Alameda arrived here Saturday morning from Samoa, bringing news from Apia that on the night of December 18 some sailors from the German men-of-war Adler, Albatross and Eber attacked Mataafa's soldiers under the direction of the German consul and Capt. Fritz, the German naval officer at that port. Several German sailors were killed and wounded.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF SAMOA.

Since then, it is said, the German war ships have burned the American houses, torn down the United States flags, seized some American citizens in the neutral waters of the harbor and retained them as prisoners in the German men-of-war, and a boat's crew fired on the officers of an English vessel. The Samoan Times, published at Apia, and which has been impartial in its accounts of the events on the islands, gives the following version of the fight of December 18: At 2 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday night sailors from the Olga were landed at Mataafa, and forty more were sent in boats along the coast, the eighty men marching on land to meet Mataafa. At a German farmer's shore party were reinforced by all the imported labor said to be New Britain men, so that Mataafa was between the two hundred men who came down the day before and the German sailors and foreign laborers. Mataafa, knowing the danger of interference with the German soldiers, retired inland a few hundred yards.

The Germans followed up, and fired into Mataafa's people, killing a young man, son of the chief. The chief, getting terribly excited, was only prevented by his own people from firing into the Germans; but while struggling against former efforts he himself was shot and fell dead beside his son. Mataafa's people could not stand this, and by common impulse, without orders, returned the fire. Their first volley killed six Germans and wounded others. Several of Mataafa's men fled, and the laborers refused to fight it out. Knowing that this meant certain death against cast odds, the sailors beat a hasty retreat to their boats. Mataafa's warriors following them some distance. Mataafa lost about ten killed and wounded, while the German loss is estimated at twenty killed. Among the dead is Lieut. Siever.

The United States steamer Nipic steamed to Suvaiaua on Tuesday on bearing that German war ships were going to shell Mataafa's stronghold.

Captain Mullens had communications with the German commanders, and asked his protest against their reported policy. His protest was not taken notice of, however, for the Olga threw shells into the harbor where Mataafa was supposed to be, and he had no choice.

The chief said that he could not testify to the location of the German ships, but that the Germans brought their guns to the fact that they overtook the Nipic, and that two of Mataafa's chiefs were killed, and he ordered his men to fire on the Germans. The German war ships fired on the Nipic, and the Nipic fired on the German war ships. The German war ships fired on the Nipic, and the Nipic fired on the German war ships.

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A Decisive Policy is Needed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The state department officials say they have no views relative to further fighting in Samoa on December 18. All news received by them has been given to the press. The Third Assistant Secretary of State Moore says it is probable a fight occurred, but he has received no such news.

In an interview as to the navy's attitude in the Samoa affair, Secretary Whitney said that he thought the time had arrived for our government to establish and maintain a definite line of policy with regard to the islands of the Pacific ocean.

He commended Capt. Mullens conduct at Latonga, and said the United States steamer Nipic has been instructed to remain at Samoa, where she will be joined by the Trenton and Vandala. The former vessel is now one week out from Panama, bound for Samoa.

Secretary Whitney has very emphatic ideas on this subject, but in the circumstances he cannot go beyond the instructions he has received from the president. He says the three vessels ordered to Samoa, will probably be sufficient to protect the American interests there in case of an emergency. In the meantime he looks for an early settlement of the controversy by congress.

The opinion is expressed here that the Americans who came under the fire of the German guns were operating with the forces of the king against the rebels, and that the American flag has been improperly used to shield the operations of the German naval officers. The rebellion against the existing government of Samoa, the Germans have taken the side of the government, while the Germans are supporting the rebels. The facts, as far as known here, show that the German interference and the shelling of Samoan towns was without justification.

The matter will be thoroughly investigated by this government, but nothing can be done until the entire facts are known. Such naval vessels as are on the Pacific coast will be ordered to Samoa to care for American rights. The German navy consists of about one hundred and forty vessels, many of which are modern, and supplied with Krupp guns of large caliber and long range. The strength of the navy is put down at 18,000 men. In addition to this active force there is a large reserve of ships and men corresponding to the landwehr, and at the principal base stations there are assembled numerous batteries of heavy guns of modern fabrication.

The impression prevails in cabinet circles that Germany has exceeded the bounds of propriety, and in the language of a member of the cabinet, "an issue should be made with her at once."

The Republican members of the senate committee on foreign relations say that as the senate is considering the Samoan situation in secret session it would be in secret for them to discuss it.

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

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Three Months... 1.25

WEEKLY.

One Year... \$1.50
Six Months... 1.00
Three Months... .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1889

What shall we do with our country roads? Can readers of The Independent answer?

Oh for a week of Blaine in the state department now!

The subject of fire department improvements has not been dropped by any means.

Colonel Conger, of Akron, says that he is not a candidate for governor or anything else.

The New Jersey Democrats have shown their hands. In caucus they decided to repeal the local option features of the liquor laws.

Governor Hovey of Indiana recommends the prohibition of indiscriminate challenging, guard rails at the polls, the disfranchisement of bribers and the bribed, and the prohibition of party assessments upon candidates.

The Utica Observer thinks that the small boy whom Mary Anderson recently kissed was to be envied if ever mortal was. The Observer man ought to lease a friendly iceberg—it would return his caresses as warmly as Mary Anderson.

There are fifty-three presidential postoffices in Ohio presided over by Democrats, with but a few exceptions. Only five terms will expire in 1889; twenty-two in 1890; fifteen in 1891; eight in 1892; and three in 1893. On the face of the returns this is not cheering news for the noble army of candidates.

The Morning Republican is the liveliest institution in Wooster. It is a good little paper and it is read with pleasure and profit by THE INDEPENDENT daily. But even the Wooster Republican should give proper credit when it compliments THE INDEPENDENT by availing itself of articles printed originally in this paper. That is all.

As the whole United States invariably points to New York as the most corruptly governed city in the world, The Sun takes occasion to print a table showing that the expenses of the city in 1869, when the population was 850,000, amounted to \$21,179,891.85, and in 1889, with a population of 1,700,000, the whole amount appropriated is but \$28,238,184.70.

The Ohio House voted on the Woman Suffrage bill Friday, but the result showed an equal number of votes on both sides and it was reconsidered. It is a pleasure to note that George Wilhelm was on the side of the women, and equally unpleasant to note that John Erudition Monnot cast his ballot against them. Saturday's dispatch states that the bill has finally been defeated.

The progress of the demand for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools is a curious study. It started in Vermont in 1882; the following year Michigan and New Hampshire took up the subject; New York and Rhode Island did the same in 1884; ten other States caught the movement in 1885; three more were enrolled in the list in 1886 and five in 1887. Last year Ohio passed a law and Louisiana also.

In exactly six weeks Mr. Harrison will be president. It will not then take long for the German government to learn that the United States has some rights in Samoa which even Bismarck is bound to respect. The country owes a debt of gratitude to the New York Sun for first clearly explaining the situation in the Samoan group, and commenting

upon it with its accustomed lucidity. This issue contains a map of the Pacific group which will aid somewhat in understanding the case.

The Canton News-Democrat states that the delay in the appearance of its promised inside history of the Chicago convention is for the purpose of favoring some candidate for a position under General Harrison. It says: "There is a time to sing and a time to dance, a time to pray, and a time even to tell the truth. When we take time to tell all the inside truth about the Big Four in Chicago, our Massillon brother will feel that it is time to pray." THE INDEPENDENT trusts that General Sherwood will hasten his singing, dancing and praying as much as possible. His explanation that the time for truth telling is not yet, explains numerous eccentricities of statement in the political columns of his excellent paper.

A letter from Rome supposed to have been written by Charles A. Dana, tells that the Sacred College is much worried over the possible outcome of the next choice for the chair of St. Peter. Of 263 Popes, 224 have been Italians, and since 1522, when the Flemish Adrian VI wore the tiara, they have all been Italians. So long has been the rule to choose Italian Popes that the prospect of a change creates something like consternation. Yet Leo XIII has so distributed the red hat, that of 61 living cardinals only 32 are Italians. With such a beggarly majority there is every chance for a foreigner, and such are the peculiar combinations and ambitions that, so the correspondent writes, Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, is in the best position to command a majority of votes, as the case stands.

Mr. Platt is said by the Democrats not to be a lovely character, but when correspondent MacBride of the Cincinnati Enquirer, upon the alleged authority of A. E. Bateman, accused him of receiving one hundred and fifty thousand dollars before the election, "for the use of which no accounting was to be demanded," and furthermore of offering the portfolio of the Interior Department to the Pacific Railroad company for three hundred thousand dollars, conditional upon Harrison's election, he sat himself down and wrote to Mr. Bateman. That gentleman was asked whether he had been correctly reported, and if so, to give authority for such malicious slanders. Mr. Bateman in his published reply begs off. He accuses the fertile mind of the correspondent as being the source. Mr. Platt then telegraphed to John R. McLean to learn exactly how the statement crept into print. Mr. McLean summoned MacBride, who accuses Bateman of being the sole authority. Mr. Platt's next step will be very interesting,—in the nature of a suit for slander.

Lord Sackville has been telling his chapter of the serial story to Salisbury. The official correspondence has been published in England and most of it has been reprinted in the Irish World. Sackville writes: "I was, all along ignorant of the precise grounds on which my removal was sought, but party exigencies overruled international comity. Telegrams were being received to the effect that the Irish vote in New York was slipping away from the Democratic ticket and that immediate action was necessary on the question of my dismissal. In order to counteract this faction, involving as it did a want of courtesy which I venture to think is unprecedented in history, diplomatic intercourse was broken off on the 30th without any intimation to me from Mr. Bayard that the situation was any way changed since I saw him on the 26th, when he accepted my explanation and said he bore me no ill."

In a few words, Sackville officially charges President Cleveland with acting as he did, as a matter of political expediency, while not in sympathy with his own course.

The new navy, when completed, will consist of twenty-two vessels ranging from the armored cruiser Maine carrying 444 men, down to a first class torpedo boat carrying 4 officers and 18 men. There will be 5786 men on board the vessels—500 officers and 5,286 sailors and mariners.—N. Y. World.

THE GROWTH OF A GREAT CITY.

The growth of the most promising Western city seems trivial when compared to the enormous strides taken without effort by New York. Last year for example, the increase in the value of taxable real property was officially reported at over thirty millions of dollars. This is more than the present total value of taxable property in Syracuse, Hartford, New Haven, Springfield, Albany, and a hundred other leading centers. Towards the goat paradise of Harlem, huge flats are being erected, even at midwinter, in the middle of ten acre fields, where within the year there will be nothing but solid blocks. These flats are almost invariably leased before completion. Five thousand dollars is the minimum figure at which real estate of any size may be had in any unimproved portion of Manhattan Island. Elsewhere values seem fabulous. A flat was recently built on the corner of Sixth avenue and 14th street, not of extraordinary pretensions, at a cost of probably \$30,000. The ground was controlled under a permanent lease for seven hundred dollars per year, and the builder of the flat paid the original lessee \$30,000. Two years ago a man bought a salt marsh on Long Island of fifty acres for ten thousand dollars. He went to Holland to study drainage, and returning applied his knowledge to his swamp. Recently he sold the first two lots for five thousand dollars each. Six years ago half a dozen ferries transported the people of Brooklyn doing business in New York. Now all the ferries and the big bridge are over-burdened with traffic, and a second bridge is under consideration.

No one can prophesy where this growth will end, unless human ingenuity fails to solve the perplexing problem of rapid transit, which the construction of four lines of elevated road has failed to do.

Mr. Bayard, whose relations with the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun are such as to make the utterances of that paper on state subjects semi-official, in that journal says that since the senate has now been furnished with all the correspondence in regard to the Samoan matter "it now remains with that body to define the policy of our government in dealing with the subject further." This is a roundabout way of saying that he gives it up. After all, as the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette suggests, is not poor Bayard getting all the blame in this matter, when the whole Democratic party should have it? True enough, his diplomacy is laughed at, but ridiculous as it is, suppose it were backed by a powerful navy, who doubts but that Bismarck's attitude would be very different? For years the Democratic party has been perching down appropriations for naval construction in order to bowl about economy, and at this juncture when we have nothing but a dozen tubs and a few first class unfinished ships to fight with, they will be satisfied with nothing but war. One might suppose from their talk that a powerful fleet could be sent into the Pacific on twenty four hours' notice.

• The New York Herald very often speaks out bold truths like this:

"The story that Thomas C. Platt made a bargain with the Pacific railroad just before election, swallowed three hundred thousand dollars of their money and promised to have a secretary of the interior appointed who would favor these railroad magnates, is a sham and a humbug on the very face. Besides, Mr. Platt is no fool. He is a good many other things, but not that. We don't worship at the Platt shrine, as our readers know, but in a rough and tumble row for positions in the cabinet every man should have a good, fair chance."

There is no reason why the finished highways which form one of the attractions of the Old World to the American tourist should not be found everywhere in the better settled parts of our own country. No public investment is likely to bring in better and happier returns to the people. President Eliot says that our roads and streets are the worst he has ever seen in any civilized country, even in Algeria, and that roads and parks are the instruments of public happiness which our own people have too little considered. The simultaneous interest in this subject in different parts of the country indicates that a public defect is already widely noted and commented on, and this is the first step toward a change for the better.—Boston Herald.

PHELPS IS RE-CALLED

TO GET EVEN WITH SALISBURY.

The Senate Bill Passed By a Party Vote—A Mayor Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Secretary of State has recalled Minister Phelps, who will depart from England at once, leaving the legation in charge of a secretary, exactly as the British legation has been left at Washington.

The Senate Bill Passed.

New York, Jan. 23.—The Senate tariff bill was adopted last night, by a vote of 32 to 30—a strict party vote. Senators Payne, Brown and (all voted with the Republicans on certain amendments, but did not do so on the final question of adoption.

The Mayor Indicted.

Coshocton, January 23.—Thos. Hartshorn, Caleb Crawford and W. R. Crater, all of Newcomers-town, have been indicted by the Coshocton county grand jury for dynamiting in the Tuscarawas river. Crater is the mayor of Newcomers-town, having been elected with the aid of the Prohibitionists—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Cheap Maps of the United States.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Commissioner Stock-lager, of the General Land Office has just published a large and complete map of the United States, copies of which he is authorized to sell to schools, libraries and to the public generally at one dollar and a quarter each, free of carriage. The map is about five and one-fourth by six and one-fourth feet and is backed with cloth. The price at which they are offered represents their net cost to the Government.

The Deadlock Broken.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 21.—The deadlock in the Senate was broken last evening by electing R. S. Carr, Union Labor Senator from this city, President of the Senate. The deadlock lasted since the 9th inst. The report that there will be a dual government in this State has been killed by the election of President of the Senate, who will become Governor of the State, March 4 if Goff or Fleming, who are now contesting, be not seated. The Constitution of the State provides for this case. The Republican caucus has nominated Gen. Goff for Senator.

Corrigan and McGlynn.

New York, Jan. 21.—The following are the salient points of the circular issued by Arch-bishop Corrigan to all priests in his diocese yesterday:

"REV. DEAR SIR: Although the so-called Anti-Poverty Society has been nearly two years in existence, I have refrained hitherto from taking notice of it, hoping that time and experience would lead its votaries to wiser counsels, and that the members, if left to themselves, would gradually disperse. In order, therefore, to safeguard the interests of souls for whom I must render an account on the day of judgment, I hereby make and declare attendance at meetings of the Anti-Poverty Society a reserved case."

"Reserved Case" means cause for denial of absolution.

Slave Market Near Bagamoyo.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 22.—A Bavarian lady missionary was wounded by the bursting of a German shell during the recent melee. The attempt to ransom the Germans will likely not prove a success. An enormous number of slaves are on the coast and a large slave market has been established close to Bagamoyo. A German schooner has brought a large consignment of arms and ammunition for a German house here.

The East African Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The National Zeitung thinks that all parties except the Freisinnige will support the East African bill. The Vossische Zeitung declares the testimony of residents of the East African coast that English protectors known as Banyans, supply the funds for the equipment of slave hunting caravans and that to clip their wings would be equivalent to the annihilation of the slave trade.

No Duel Probable.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—There is no probability of a duel between Messrs. Whistler and Stott, the artists, at present, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The American has won his way here in spite of the prejudice against him both on account of his nationality and his eccentricities, and continental critics freely acknowledge the merits of his work.

Enter the Crimes Act.

GLASGOW, Jan. 22.—Mr. David Sheely, member of parliament for the south division of Glasgow, was arrested at a hotel in this city on a warrant issued in Ireland for offenses under the crimes act.

Foreign Notes.

The court of eschequer refuses to confirm the writ of habeas corpus for the release from jail of Mr. Edward Harrington, editor of the Kerry Sentinel.

It is stated that Lieut. Wissmann will be appointed German consul general at Zanzibar, which office he will undertake in addition to his other duties.

John George Chapman, the author of "The Lancashire Witches," "John Barleycorn," and other well known books, is dead. He was seventy-four years of age.

The weather in the Trans-Caspian territory is very severe. The part of Unsanada is entirely frozen over. Whole herds of cattle have perished on the steppes and the inhabitants are suffering great hardships.

The Right Rev. Joshua Hughes, bishop of the diocese of St. Asaph, England, is dead. The bishop has been ill for the past year, and was unable even to sign a resignation of his see. Therefore the diocese has virtually been without a bishop for a year.

Although the chances of Gen. Boulanger's election to the chamber of deputies from the department of the Seine next Sunday are infinitely better than those of any other candidate, they are much less favorable than they were a few days ago, owing to the opposition of the Free Masons and the trades union.

BRAVE LIFE SAVERS.

A Single Station Has Already Saved Forty-Five Lives This Season.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Seven lives were sacrificed to the gale of Sunday night. But for the heroic work of the Hull life saving crew Monday morning seventeen others would have been added to the list of seafaring men whose lives have gone out on the dangerous coast of Nantasket. The new tugboat H. F. Morse, owned by the Morse Trans-Atlantic company, of this city and New York, started for Martha's Vineyard. There, Sunday morning, the tug met the barges Josephine and John Bunvan. The Morse took them in tow for Portland, Me.

Sunday night, when a few miles from Race Point, one of the severest storms ever experienced in Massachusetts bay came on in blinding snow and heavy sea. The pilots lost their bearings. Capt. Blair, of the tug, determined to seek refuge in Boston harbor, but at 2:30 a. m. the tug and both barges went on the rocks of Hurdings ledge, one of the most dangerous points on the coast. When about three miles from Boston light, the barges parted.

The barges drifted away; the tug foundered on the rocks and began to leak badly. One brave fireman, Herman Carrollton, volunteered to go in a boat for aid, and, no sooner than launched, the life boat was dashed fifteen feet in the air, and the brave fellow sunk within a few feet of the tug.

The balance of the crew, seventeen in all, were finally taken off by the life-saving crew from Hull, under command of Capt. Samuel James. Their trips through the heavy sea was a perilous undertaking, but they rescued the seventeen men, and transferred them to the tug leader, which brought them to this city.

This makes a total of forty-five lives that have been saved by heroes of Hull this season.

Awful Work of a Storm.

SCITUATE, Mass., Jan. 23.—James Ward, a life saving patrolman, found two bodies between the third and fourth cliffs; the heads of both were missing. There is no doubt but that they were sailors, probably belonging to the schooner Norton, which was wrecked in the recent gale. The patrolmen have also found parts of oil clothes and shirts, strewn along the shore, since the storm of Sunday night.

German Crops Short.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Consul-General Raine, at Berlin, reports to the state department that the German crops for 1888 fell off from 15 per cent. to 18 per cent. below the previous year, and consequently prices have increased. The estimated yield for the year is as follows:

Winter wheat, 17,650,300 bushels; winter rye, 45,947,000; summer barley, 12,600,258. During the year 1887 they imported 5,412,533 bushels of wheat and 6,335,433 bushels of rye, and only exported about sixty thousand bushels of both.

In conclusion Raine says: "The agricultural situation here justifies the anticipation that the tendency is toward more protection. Protection benefits producers and increases the revenues of the state."

Pennsylvania Troops Moot.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 23.—The Thirtieth regiment, Pennsylvania National guard, is in revolt over the action of Gen. Ordway taking away from them the quarters assigned in the state and navy department building for the inauguration ceremonies, and giving them to the Ohio troops, and unless the snarl is untied soon they will refuse to go to Washington, thereby making a gap in the Pennsylvania military representation. Adj. Gen. Hastings is in charge of matters looking toward an adjustment with the Ohio infantry, whom Gen. Ordway is represented as saying may give up the idea of being present.

Contreras Cutting Capers.

New York, Jan. 23.—Gen. Contreras, the military attaché of the Haytian legation, triumphantly flourished a cablegram Monday which he said he had recently received from Port-au-Prince. He would not give its contents for publication, but mysteriously affirmed that the news it contained would chill the hearts of those citizens of New York who sympathized with Hipolyte. It is said that the cablegram contains an account of a decisive battle between the opposing forces, resulting in the defeat of Hipolyte's army and the capture of Hipolyte himself. The news may be said to be "improbable if true."

New Plan for Protecting Our Shores.

New York, Jan. 23.—A powerful company of capitalists, already organized, with millions of dollars behind it, has proposed to the government a plan to defend the entrance to our harbors by forcing petroleum to the surface of the water through pipes laid at the bottom for that purpose, and lighting it with a burning bomb, thus creating a sea of fire, through which the enemy's fleet must pass. The experiment is soon to be made to demonstrate the practicability of the plan, and the apparatus is now ready.

The Indianapolis Club Will Quit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—The base ball directory Monday night voted to surrender the National League franchise, owing to indebtedness exceeding \$20,000. The assets with franchises may meet the 50 per cent. claim. Hines and Burdett will be sold, and other players controlled by the League.

Russia Sues the Catholic News.

New York, Jan. 23.—The Herald says that O'Donovan Rossa has begun a suit for libel against the Catholic News placing the damages at \$100,000, and that suit will also be brought against Henry Labouchere, member of parliament, of the London Truth, for his slanderous attacks upon Rossa.

Murdered By Cotton Oil.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Thomas Pritchard and Sydney Murray, residents of Jonesboro, are in trouble. Sunday night they forced a bottle of cotton oil down William Patton, a citizen of Telford's Depot. Patton is dead, and the strongest feeling prevails against the murderers.

School Building Burned.

WATER LOAN, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Waterloan central high school building was burned last evening with a loss of \$22,000. The cause is supposed to be from a defective flue or some defect in the heating apparatus. It was insured for about \$15,000.

Forced to Eat Rat Poison.

MECHANICVILLE, Ala., Jan. 23.—The seventeen-year-old daughter of Joe Weeks, colored, forced four of her younger sisters to eat rat poison. Two of them have died and the others suffered terribly. The girl admits the crime.

Will Hang March 12.

New York, Jan. 23.—John Theodore Weid, alias John Greenwood, convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Mr. Lyman S. Weeks, was sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of March.

Earthquakes in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 23.—Reports received here by mail from the western part of the state show that on January 15 towns along Rio creek were considerably damaged by two earthquakes.

ESCAPE CUT OFF.

One Hundred Persons Penned in a Burning Building.

SEVERAL SERIOUSLY INJURED BY JUMPING TO THE GROUND.

After Nearly Half an Hour's Delay the Others are Rescued From Perilous Positions on Balconies and Window Sills By the Fire Department—List of the Injured.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—Thursday afternoon about 3 o'clock fire broke out in the basement of the four story general office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad in this city. The flames passed through the single hatchway located in the central part of the building, and before warning could be given, the halls were filled with smoke.

Thus the 150 employees on the first, second and third floors were cut off from any avenue of escape. It was twenty minutes before ropes and ladders arrived, and by that time the fire had made such progress that the employees were driven out on the balconies and window sills. All those in the upper stories escaped without injury, except two of them, who became frightened and jumped to the ground before help arrived.

The following were thus injured: Fred. Norris, messenger boy, badly injured.

Fred. Peterson, telegraph operator, skull fractured.

William Jones, badly bruised.

A. C. R. co. engineer's office, leg broken.

O. W. Johnson, severely bruised.

J. H. Beck, telegraph operator, burned.

Fred. Sticker, burned.

The fire started in the paper room in the basement. Less \$20,000, fully covered by insurance.

NAVAL OFFICERS EXCITED

Because of the Recent Alterations in the Cruiser Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The younger officers of the navy who are obliged to live in the staterooms are considerably excited over the recent alterations in the steel cruiser Chicago, now repairing at the navy yard, New York. The quarters on the spar deck, originally intended for four wardroom officers, has been taken to provide staterooms for the admiral and captain, and for the commodore. This necessitates the officers to go below in the wardroom, which has been enlarged at the expense of the starboard stateroom.

As originally built the stateroom had 100 cubic feet per man for the fifteen officers who had to live there, but as now fitted they are cut down to 93.3 cubic feet. The space in the ward room is planned for eighteen officers, and to each of these is assigned 615 cubic feet, of 6.50 times as much room as is given a stateroom officer. This will necessarily oblige a number of these future young naval heroes to "live in the air," and this prospect, especially to the ensigns and other officers of that grade, is particularly pleasing.

The space required by law for a stateroom passenger on an emigrant ship is one hundred cubic feet, and an American naval officer, living in the stateroom, has less room than a stateroom passenger on an ocean steamer. In this small space he is obliged by the regulations to stow his entire outfit for three years, and for that period it is to all intents and purposes his home.

On the Pacific steamers, running to San Francisco, the Chinaman is allowed 138 cubic feet, but in this new modern man-of-war, supposed to have all the comforts and conveniences of the present day, the poor stateroom officer is cramped into less space than is allowed an ordinary emigrant or Chinaman coming to this country.

A LAKE ON FIRE.

Peculiar Phenomenon in Southern Indiana—The Community Excited.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—Near New Decker, a village in southern Indiana, a small lake is burning and emitting a peculiar sulphuric odor. The community is excited, and those living near the lake are preparing to leave the place. The lake is about half a mile in circumference. The fire covers the eastern surface with a steady blaze six inches in height. No smoke is perceptible. Several theories are suggested, the most plausible of which is that a vein of oil near the surface has burst into the pond, and that the oil rose to the surface, where it was set on fire by a spark from a burning log heap, and that as the oil continues to rise it keeps burning upon the surface.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat I could not get well of myself. It required careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind."

Heartburn would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. I had a spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, 61¢ six for \$3. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R.

St. Paul and Minneapolis

Vestibuled Trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Finest Dining Cars in the World.

Through Sleeping Cars to Denver.

The route of the "Golden Gate Special."

Excursion Tickets to California.

Excursion Tickets to Colorado.

Everything First-Class.

First-Class People patronize First-Class Lines.

Ticket Agents everywhere sell Tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Mrs. Sara Kern is very sick.

Between thirty and forty boys and girls of this place have the mumps.

Our rains are running very slowly, about a day a week on the average.

The K. of L. realized nearly thirty dollars at their dance and supper Saturday night.

S. A. Shupe and family have returned from Tuscarawas county, where Mr. Shupe has been drilling.

The Tuscarawas Township Teachers' Association met at the Sixteen school house Saturday, January 19. Twenty-one teachers from this and adjoining townships were present. The association convened at 2 p. m., with President Christman in the chair. Election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. G. Bowers; vice president, George R. Snavely; secretary, A. B. Kittinger. G. R. Snavely then read a paper on "Factions," showing some of the faults in teaching factions and telling his plan of correcting them. The paper was discussed by the society. A. B. Kittinger opening the discussion. After a short intermission, C. M. Smith discussed "Memorization of Sentences," showing how to use Kennedy's geometrical blocks in teaching that subject. R. O. Ellis then conducted a class drill in grammar, subject, "Imitatives and Participles," which was participated in by the association. The association then adjourned to do justice to the good things prepared by the residents of Sixteen.

Evening session was opened at 7:30 p. m., President E. G. Bowers in the chair. After several recitations by members of the school, the Singing Society sang an anthem, and E. G. Bowers opened a discussion on education. The subject was discussed by several members of the association. The remainder of the evening was taken up by answering questions in the query box and singing by Sixteen Singing Society and East Greenville quartette. After tendering a vote of thanks to singing societies, board of education and citizens, and selecting Sixteen school house as the next place of meeting, the association adjourned to meet February 16 1899.

WEST LEBANON.

Mumps prevail in this neighborhood.

Fleming Brown has returned from Illinois.

Spelling schools are very popular at Schilling school house.

Mrs. Sam Brown, who fell and fractured her arm, is rapidly recovering.

George Dultz of New York city, is the guest of Mr. Ulysses Chatelain.

Mr. William Koehler has returned from California, where he resided two years.

The Lutheran church will be ready for dedication as soon as the new seats are put in.

G. A. Selders has been re-elected superintendent of the M. E. Sabbath School for the fourth year.

The slate roof and the chimneys of the M. E. Church were considerably damaged by the recent storms.

Samuel Jarvis, of Bryan, formerly merchant and postmaster here, is visiting his old friends in this vicinity.

Miss Minnie Braden, who is clerking in Braden's dry goods store at Orrville, is visiting her parents here.

Mr. Jac. Beeler's sale was largely attended on Saturday. He intends to make Indiana his future home.

Mr. Wm. Oberlin received the prize of a double-barreled breech-loading shotgun, that was to be given to the person guessing nearest the number of grains contained in a quart jar, filled with corn, wheat and beans.

The sportsmen of this vicinity enjoy their leisure time by hunting foxes with their hounds. Last week after an exciting chase of five miles, they captured a red fox four miles north of here. There were nine hounds and about twenty-five men and boys engaged in the pursuit.

We learn that Mr. James Suter and family will take up their residence in Massillon about April 1. Mr. Suter has rented his farm to Mr. Lem. Stahl for the ensuing year. We are sorry to lose Mr. Suter and family, as they are highly esteemed by the people in this vicinity.

shirts. These pretty little fancy things are also

good for wives to make for their darling babies, for they work off the little

WIFE'S GROUND AND ALSO GIVE THE HUSBAND ENOUGH TO OCCUPY HIS SUPERFLUOUS TIME IN STUDYING OUT A WIFE FOR THEM. I believe they are for smart pins, collar buttons, handkerchiefs and so forth.

From the best authorities I learn that the styles for spring for gentlemen will vary materially, and the eye glass will hereafter be worn in the other eye. The eye glass is a part of a man's

Dr. J. T. Martin, who has lately located here and opened a dental office over S. Oberlin's grocery store, is prepared to perform all dental operations in a careful manner. Call and see him.

Writing Paper by the Pound

Is not so cheap as The Independent Company's old-fashioned linen. Our new boxes of elegant linen paper with envelopes, equal to Marcus Ward's 30 cents per box. This is special.

THE INDEPENDENT CO.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

THE DOINGS IN THE EAST END OF THE COUNTY.

The Physicians in a Stew—Electricity will Replace Horse Power—Minor Notes.

CANTON, Jan. 23.—The grand jury returned the following indictments last night: Adam Thomas, a constable of Paris township, shooting with intent to kill. Christopher and Ada Reuchenswinder, grand larceny. The latter for receiving stolen goods also. James Warner, burglary and larceny. Henry Smith, embezzlement. Smith was connected with the Troy Steam Laundry of Canton. James Horner and Isaac Livingston, assault with intent to kill William Holtman; also burglary and larceny at Minerva. Charles Scharles, George and John Harding, burglary and larceny; John Harding for receiving stolen goods also. A few indictments have not been given out, as arrests have yet to be made. None were brought in against the physicians charged with criminal practice. The grand jury wishes to further investigate, and the matter will be brought before the next grand jury.

In order to rid itself of these objectionable physicians, and the odium of presence in the same society, the members of the profession of Stark county met yesterday and organized a new society. Apparently it has no connection with the Medical Society, though in fact organized by its members, or such of them not tainted with this scandal. They will either resign or withdraw from the Medical Society, leaving those charged with wrongdoing by the community, if not by the law, to carry it on if they choose.

State receiving the foregoing report from the Independent has been given the official account of the Barnett House meeting. Applications for membership must be accompanied by the names of three reputable physicians as sureties, and will be considered by the executive committee of five, and reported upon at the next or any subsequent meeting.

Pursuant to a request of several members of the medical profession of Stark county, a meeting was held Tuesday afternoon, January 23, at 3 o'clock, in the parlors of the Barnett House, Canton, for the purpose of organizing a new medical society. The meeting was a decidedly successful one. No time was lost in discussing the purpose of the meeting, which brought together so many representative physicians from different parts of the county, who in past years have been prominent in contributing to the success of medical society work. Dr. T. H. Phillips was elected chairman of the meeting, and Dr. J. B. Marchand, secretary. The organization will be known as the Stark County Academy of Medicine.

The object of the Academy is to aid its members in the study of the causation, nature, treatment and prevention of diseases; to foster a high standard of professional morality; to maintain friendly relations and confidence among its members. Any regular physician reputably engaged in active practice is eligible to membership.

After a free discussion as to the name of the society, a committee was appointed by the president to report on a constitution for the Academy. An adopted it provides that the work of the Academy shall be divided into sections as follows:

First, General Practice. Second, Surgery. Third, Diseases of Women and Children, and Midwifery. Fourth, Therapeutics and Sanitation. Fifth, Preventive Diseases.

The regular meetings will be held the first Tuesday of alternate months. The first regular meeting will be held in the City Hall, Canton, the first Tuesday of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which time the following programme will be given: Papers will be read by Drs. T. Clarke Miller, of Massillon, E. O. Portmann, of Canton.

Report of cases—Dr. S. B. Post, Canton, Dr. S. P. Barnes, Massillon, J. F. Marchand, M. D., Secy., T. H. Phillips, M. D., Pres.

CANTON, Jan. 22.—Some startling developments are awaited in case the present grand jury returns indictments against certain Canton physicians on the charge of criminal practices. Canton is stirred up over the news that the matter is before that body and is bracing itself for the shock that must necessarily follow. This is the outgrowth of the discussion which almost disrupted the Stark County Medical Society. Several physicians hold written confessions implicating well known citizens and physicians.

Jack King, a veteran pugilist, is in the city and thought to be arranging for a fight which forfeit money has already been posted on. He denies it. The fight will come off soon and will be in this city or vicinity.

For some time negotiations have been pending between outside parties and the Canton Street Railway Company, whereby electrical apparatus will be used instead of horses in propelling street cars. It has at last reached a head and the Canton Company will make the change if given permission by the city council. The system to be used is the Sprague, in use in Akron.

The Canton lumbermen left here Monday for the annual meeting of the lumber dealers at Columbus. On Wednesday they will start on an inspection tour of the lumbering regions in Northern Ohio and Michigan.

On January 29 in this city, there will be held a meeting to attempt an organization of a Tri-State League. Representatives will be present from Wheeling

Dayton, Steubenville, Bellaire, Springfield, Mansfield, East Liverpool and Ft. Wayne, Ind. Steubenville, Bellaire and East Liverpool propose to pool their issues and in case a league is organized to have games played at each place.

Canton Irish citizens will celebrate St. Patrick's Day by an entertainment in the tabernacle Monday, March 18.

News has reached this city of the death at Osnaburg of J. M. Schufel, postmaster for six years. He was about forty eight years of age, and death resulted from lung fever.

A transcript in an appeal case from Lexington township has been filed in court. Maggie Cook obtained judgment against T. M. Stacey for five cents damages and costs, and he now appeals the case.

Word has been received from the Rev. Sam Small in regard to his lecture in this city. He states that he can lecture in this vicinity five nights and Sunday, and that he has forwarded dates. The five nights will be taken up in Canton, Massillon, Wooster, Alliance and Wellsburg.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

Senate—Bills introduced: Changing the system of fees for incorporations, allowing the net income of insurance companies to be applied for the benefit of their children; authorizing township trustees to take charge of abandoned public buildings.

House—Bills introduced: Limiting the number of witnesses in certain cases; repealing the act requiring printing in German newspapers; limiting the compensation of attorneys to assist prosecutors; preventing deception in the sale of fruit and jellies; limiting the time for filing bond to thirty days from the rendition of judgment.

Tuesday the senate passed a number of unimportant local bills. It also passed the house bill prohibiting the use of school houses for entertainments. Senator Mortley tried to have reconsidered a bill lost last Friday, but Lieutenant Governor Lyon ruled that the three days allowed for appeals had elapsed, and the fact of the senate not having been in session did not affect the case. An appeal was taken, but was laid over for action in the future.

The house passed Wyden's house bill authorizing the pensioning of members of the Cincinnati fire department. Mr. Harbance spoke against the bill under a misapprehension of its character. All the other members of the Hamilton county delegation favored it. Mr. Klench made a good appeal for the bill, as did the auditor.

Indiana.

House—A resolution instructing the committee on temperance to report a local option bill was tabled. Resolutions were offered providing a constitutional amendment relating to the terms of county officers, and for the enforcement of laws pertaining to returns of property for taxation. A bill was introduced to appoint separate boards of trustees for the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb asylums.

Senate—A number of bills were introduced, one providing for the study of the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics.

DEFRAUDING THE INDIANS.

How the Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation Have Been Imposed Upon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A Herald special from Duluth, Minn., says: The recent glaring frauds upon the Indians of the Fond du Lac reservation, near here, have been brought to the attention of United States Commissioner Carey by the arrest of five white men. Some twenty Indians and half-breeds appeared as witnesses, charging that a number of leading lumber men have had large crews of men at work in the standing pine timber, and that 40,000,000 feet of picked timber, representing \$200,000, have been liberally stolen away, for which nothing has been paid.

It is also charged that for the contract work the lumber men employ whites, instead of giving employment to Indians, as is expressly stipulated in the contract. Charges of incompetency and delinquency of squaws are preferred against the reservation foreman, and things generally are in a bad way. The loggers say they will not leave the reservation, and the expectation is that United States troops will be called upon to drive them out. All of the prisoners were held in default of \$25,000 bail.

Boycotters Worried.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—The case of N. & C. G. Parker against Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, for damages, and which has attracted the attention of so many workmen during the two weeks' trial in Judge Buchwalter's court, was concluded Monday. It was an action founded on the two causes. One was for libel, in that the union had sent out boycotting circulars to those persons dealing in the materials the Parker had to buy for use in their business as building contractors, warning them not to sell to the Parkers, because they used "scalp" labor.

The other was for damages because members of the union interfered with workmen employed by the Parkers, induced them to leave and thus compelled the suspension of the work. The trial of the case continued about two weeks, and was hotly contested. The jury, after many hours of deliberation, returned a verdict for the Parkers for \$2,750 under the libel charge, and \$1,000 under the other charge.

In Prison Fifty Years.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—William Pierce, probably the oldest convict in the state in point of continuous penal servitude, has been discharged from the state asylum for insane criminals. With the exception of his transfer to the asylum from Auburn state prison he has not been outside the prison walls since August 15, 1829, when sentenced to life imprisonment at Malone, Franklin county for the murder of his father. All remembrance of the crime has long been effaced from the murderer's memory. The pardon which Governor Hill signed has no significance to him. He is now sixty-six. He has no friends, and never corresponded with any one since his incarceration.

Dudes Now Wear Knee Breeches.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The threatened invasion has come. Knee breeches are here. Monday night Mrs. Stone, now Vanderbilt, gave a brilliant ball at her Fifth avenue residence in honor of Col. Elliott P. Shepard's young daughter, who is a debutante. The most attractive feature of the ball was the appearance of seven well known society young men in knee breeches and black silk stockings, in fulfillment of an oath taken at the beginning of the new year as solemn as the awful agreements of the White Caps. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has asked the same desperate conspirators to combine together for her dance next week, and a like nakedness of stunks is expected at the Potters' dance.

ENGLAND EXCITED

And Said to be Ready to Join With the United States

IN AVENGING GERMANY'S VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Prompt Action of the American Government in Sending War Ships to Samoa Perplexes Germany and Pleases the British—England's Pacific Squadron to Be Increased—A Denial From New Zealand.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The news from Samoa causes a commotion in the foreign office at Berlin, and is beginning to attract the attention of the British government. There is an apparent contradiction between the reports received via San Francisco and those via Auckland, the former having it that three American houses were burned by Germans, and the latter that the German consul's residence and two German houses adjoining were destroyed presumably by Matana's people.

It is probable, however, that both accounts are correct. The one brought by the German gunboat Eber to New Zealand Sunday, being necessarily of later date, than that vessel was reported to be still at Apia when the German Alameda, which brought the news to San Francisco, left the islands. Matana had threatened to destroy German property if the Germans continued to fire upon his people, and in all likelihood he had occasion to carry his threat into execution after the burning of the American houses in Matagafale by Germans. England is quite as much interested as the United States in the affair, now that British property and subjects are involved.

In the absence of official or authentic advice from the scene of disturbance, the British government has not followed the United States in taking decided action, but it is reported that Lord Salisbury has assumed Mr. Phelps, the American minister, that England will cordially co-operate with the United States in putting a stop to German aggression in Samoa, if the international law and treaty stipulations have been violated.

It is stated upon most excellent authority that the English government has decided to uphold the treaty by the provisions of which German powers are prohibited from obtaining or attempting to obtain dominance over the views of the American government on the matter, and is in full accord with the opinions held in Washington.

The two governments are agreed that the action of the agents of Germany in Samoa is opposed to the letter and spirit of the treaty and also violates diplomatic etiquette and endangers the good relations so necessary to the presence of Americans and Europeans when dealing with semi-barbarous nations. Dispatches have been sent to Berlin enough in language conveying the few good sense of the situation.

The latest news received by Lord Salisbury from Apia is of a menacing character and the admiralty have therefore ordered the strength of the Pacific fleet to be increased immediately by at least two powerful vessels.

If the German government has received any official report of the latest proceedings in Samoa from Eber, at Auckland, it has not been thought best to make it public.

Major press dispatches received over New Zealand and Australian cables are all in favor of it simply states that the German consulate and store houses had been destroyed, and that the prompt action of the American government in ordering a man-of-war to Samoa has perplexed the German as much as it has pleased the British authorities.

The Chronicle's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that he learns upon good authority that Germany has come to a definite understanding with the United States in regard to the difficulties in Samoa.

Our Folks Mean Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—No further advice have been received by the state and navy departments relative to the situation at Samoa. In fact, unless an outbreak or trouble arises to necessitate sailing, nothing is expected before the arrival of the next mail, due on Monday.

State department officials take the matter very coolly, and say they rest with congress to take decisive action to protect our interests there. While the navy department is hurrying up the departure of vessels for Apia, work on the Mohican is going on day and night to get her ready. As both the Trenton and Vandalia are slow-going vessels, it will take them six weeks to reach Samoa, and the Nipsle will have to bear the brunt.

A Denial.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan. 23.—The German warship Eber, which left Samoa on the 13th inst., arrived here Monday. The officers denounce the reports sent from Apia, by way of San Francisco, and declare that the statements regarding the alleged tearing down of American flags, burning of houses of Americans and firing on British officers are unfounded.

The Woman Suffragists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The annual convention was concluded. At the morning's session the program included "The Victory in Boston," by Henrietta R. Shattuck, of Massachusetts; an address by Rev. J. Kent, of the District of Columbia, and "Women in the Recent Campaign," by May Wright Sewall, of Indiana.

The program for the evening was as follows: Music, Professor Bachoff's solo, Mrs. E. R. Truitt; "Political Methods," Lillie Deveraux Blake, New York; "Organization," Sarah M. Perkins, Ohio; "Ballots and Bullets," Margal Scott Dunaway, Oregon.

Albany's Benevolence.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—Albani arrives here on Thursday to give a series of Canadian concerts. She was born at Chambly, ten miles from here, her proper name being Emma LaJeunesse. Her father was a professor of music and still in this city. Albani allowing him \$100 a month. She also gave her sister, a superior at the Sacred Heart convent, \$200 for the institution. She is to be tendered a reception by Lord and Lady Stanley, of London, at Ottawa.

A Customs Collector's Mistake.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 23.—The collector of customs at Halifax has lost his office because of the blunder he made in permitting the transportation of a cargo of fish from an American vessel to a steamer bound for Boston. His mistaken kindness in the matter was declared to be a concession of one of the most important claims of the American case.

Shot By an Amateur Policeman.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23.—London George, an amateur policeman, shot Willis Johnson, a half-witted fellow, through the back while the latter was trying to escape. The wound is fatal.

Another Squabble Settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—General Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific company, stated Friday evening that the difficulty between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Master Mechanic Ryan, of the Atlantic division of the Southern Pacific road, had been adjusted after a conference with Chief Arthur and his committee, and on terms satisfactory to the company and the engineers. He would not state, however, whether or not Ryan would be retained in the company's employ. Chief Arthur was seen, and confirmed the statement that the trouble had been satisfactorily settled.

Murderer Killed By a Mob.

NEW FLORENCE, Mo., Jan. 14.—Isaac Will, who escaped from the Danville jail, December 30, where he had been confined some months for an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife, Thursday made his appearance here, and attempted to gain admittance to his wife's chamber. The city marshal was notified of Will's action, and proceeded to arrest him. Will shot him through the heart. A posse of citizens followed Will and killed him.

The Republicans Had to Go.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—A clean sweep of all the Republicans employed on the new city hall building was made Friday night. The action was taken by direction of the Democratic committee on grounds and buildings, of the city council, which issued the edict, "Put none but Democrats on guard."

No Ice Carnival.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—At a meeting of the annual directors' Friday afternoon it was formally decided to abandon the project of having an ice palace and carnival this winter, owing to the mildness of the weather, there being neither ice nor snow.

Smallpox at New Holland.

NEW HOLLAND, O., Jan. 14.—On account of the smallpox and scarlet fever scare here, the public schools closed Friday. There are several clearly defined cases of smallpox, and quite a number of cases of scarlet fever.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for January 23.

NEW YORK.—Money 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady. Currency sixes, 119 bid; four coupons, 127 3/4 bid; four-and-a-half, 109 bid.

The stock market opened firmer and fractionally higher, and during the morning, under the active buying of Atchafalaya, Topyka & Santa Fe, and some covering by the shorts, prices steadily advanced to noon, at which time they were 1/2 to 2 per cent higher than those of the night. At this writing there has been some reaction.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 109 1/2; No. 2 hard, 109; No. 3 hard, 108 1/2; No. 4 hard, 108; No. 5 hard, 107 1/2; No. 6 hard, 107; No. 7 hard, 106 1/2; No. 8 hard, 106; No. 9 hard, 105 1/2; No. 10 hard, 105; No. 11 hard, 104 1/2; No. 12 hard, 104; No. 13 hard, 103 1/2; No. 14 hard, 103; No. 15 hard, 102 1/2; No. 16 hard, 102; No. 17 hard, 101 1/2; No. 18 hard, 101; No. 19 hard, 100 1/2; No. 20 hard, 100; No. 21 hard, 99 1/2; No. 22 hard, 99; No. 23 hard, 98 1/2; No. 24 hard, 98; No. 25 hard, 97 1/2; No. 26 hard, 97; No. 27 hard, 96 1/2; No. 28 hard, 96; No. 29 hard, 95 1/2; No. 30 hard, 95; No. 31 hard, 94 1/2; No. 32 hard, 94; No. 33 hard, 93 1/2; No. 34 hard, 93; No. 35 hard, 92 1/2; No. 36 hard, 92; No. 37 hard, 91 1/2; No. 38 hard, 91; No. 39 hard, 90 1/2; No. 40 hard, 90; No. 41 hard, 89 1/2; No. 42 hard, 89; No. 43 hard, 88 1/2; No. 44 hard, 88; No. 45 hard, 87 1/2; No. 46 hard, 87; No. 47 hard, 86 1/2; No. 48 hard, 86; No. 49 hard, 85 1/2; No. 50 hard, 85; No. 51 hard, 84 1/2; No. 52 hard, 84; No. 53 hard, 83 1/2; No. 54 hard, 83; No. 55 hard, 82 1/2; No. 56 hard, 82; No. 57 hard, 81 1/2; No. 58 hard, 81; No. 59 hard, 80 1/2; No. 60 hard, 80; No. 61 hard, 79 1/2; No. 62 hard, 79; No. 63 hard, 78 1/2; No. 64 hard, 78; No. 65 hard, 77 1/2; No. 66 hard, 77; No. 67 hard, 76 1/2; No. 68 hard, 76; No. 69 hard, 75 1/2; No. 70 hard, 75; No. 71 hard, 74 1/2; No. 72 hard, 74; No. 73 hard, 73 1/2; No. 74 hard, 73; No. 75 hard, 72 1/2; No. 76 hard, 72; No. 77 hard, 71 1/2; No. 78 hard, 71; No. 79 hard, 70 1/2; No. 80 hard, 70; No. 81 hard, 69 1/2; No. 82 hard, 69; No. 83 hard, 68 1/2; No. 84 hard, 68; No. 85 hard, 67 1/2; No. 86 hard, 67; No. 87 hard, 66 1/2; No. 88 hard, 66; No. 89 hard, 65 1/2; No. 90 hard, 65; No. 91 hard, 64 1/2; No. 92 hard, 64; No. 93 hard, 63 1/2; No. 94 hard, 63; No. 95 hard, 62 1/2; No. 96 hard, 62; No. 97 hard, 61 1/2; No. 98 hard, 61; No. 99 hard, 60 1/2; No. 100 hard, 60; No. 101 hard, 59 1/2; No. 102 hard, 59; No. 103 hard, 58 1/2; No. 104 hard, 58; No. 105 hard, 57 1/2; No. 106 hard, 57; No. 107 hard, 56 1/2; No. 108 hard, 56; No. 109 hard, 55 1/2; No. 110 hard, 55; No. 111 hard, 54 1/2; No. 112 hard, 54; No. 113 hard, 53 1/2; No. 114 hard, 53; No. 115 hard, 52 1/2; No. 116 hard, 52; No. 117 hard, 51 1/2; No. 118 hard, 51; No. 119 hard, 50 1/2; No. 120 hard, 50; No. 121 hard, 49 1/2; No. 122 hard, 49; No. 123 hard, 48 1/2; No. 124 hard, 48; No. 125 hard, 47 1/2; No. 126 hard, 47; No. 127 hard, 46 1/2; No. 128 hard, 46; No. 129 hard, 45 1/2; No. 130 hard, 45; No. 131 hard, 44 1/2; No. 132 hard, 44; No. 133 hard, 43 1/2; No. 134 hard, 43; No. 135 hard, 42 1/2; No. 136 hard, 42; No. 137 hard, 41 1/2; No. 138 hard, 41; No. 139 hard, 40 1/2; No. 140 hard, 40; No. 141 hard, 39 1/2; No. 142 hard, 39; No. 143 hard, 38 1/2; No. 144 hard, 38; No. 145 hard, 37 1/2; No. 146 hard, 37; No. 147 hard, 36 1/2; No. 148 hard, 36; No. 149 hard, 35 1/2; No. 150 hard, 35; No. 151 hard, 34 1/2; No. 152 hard, 34; No. 153 hard, 33 1/2; No. 154 hard, 33; No. 155 hard, 32 1/2; No. 156 hard, 32; No. 157 hard, 31 1/2; No. 158 hard, 31; No. 159 hard, 30 1/2; No. 160 hard, 30; No. 161 hard, 29 1/2; No. 162 hard, 29; No. 163 hard, 28 1/2; No. 164 hard, 28; No. 165 hard, 27 1/2; No. 166 hard, 27; No. 167 hard, 26 1/2; No. 168 hard, 26; No. 169 hard, 25 1/2; No. 170 hard, 25; No. 171 hard, 24 1/2; No. 172 hard, 24; No. 173 hard, 23 1/2; No. 174 hard, 23; No. 175 hard, 22 1/2; No. 176 hard, 22; No. 177 hard, 21 1/2; No. 178 hard, 21; No. 179 hard, 20 1/2; No. 180 hard, 20; No. 181 hard, 19 1/2; No. 182 hard, 19; No. 183 hard, 18 1/2; No. 184 hard, 18; No. 185 hard, 17 1/2; No. 186 hard, 17; No. 187 hard, 16 1/2; No. 188 hard, 16; No. 189 hard, 15 1/2; No. 190 hard, 15; No. 191 hard, 14 1/2; No. 192 hard, 14; No. 193 hard, 13 1/2; No. 194 hard, 13; No. 195 hard, 12 1/2; No. 196 hard, 12; No. 197 hard, 11 1/2; No. 198 hard, 11; No. 199 hard, 10 1/2; No. 200 hard, 10; No. 201 hard, 9 1/2; No. 202 hard, 9; No. 203 hard, 8 1/2; No. 204 hard, 8; No. 205 hard, 7 1/2; No. 206 hard, 7; No. 207 hard, 6 1/2; No. 208 hard, 6; No. 209 hard, 5 1/2; No. 210 hard, 5; No. 211 hard, 4 1/2; No. 212 hard, 4; No. 213 hard, 3 1/2; No. 214 hard, 3; No. 215 hard, 2 1/2; No. 216 hard, 2; No. 217 hard, 1 1/2; No. 218 hard, 1; No. 219 hard, 1/2; No. 220 hard, 1/4; No. 221 hard, 1/8; No. 222 hard, 1/16; No. 223 hard, 1/32; No. 224 hard, 1/64; No. 225 hard, 1/128; No. 226 hard, 1/256; No. 227 hard, 1/512; No. 228 hard, 1/1024; No. 229 hard, 1/2048; No. 230 hard, 1/4096; No. 231 hard, 1/8192; No. 232 hard, 1/16384; No. 233 hard, 1/32768; No. 234 hard, 1/65536; No. 235 hard, 1/131072; No. 236 hard, 1/262144; No. 237 hard, 1/524288; No. 238 hard, 1/1048576; No. 239 hard, 1/2097152; No. 240 hard, 1/4194304; No. 241 hard, 1/83